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REMARKS

A. **Claims 1-16, 20 and 21 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as being anticipated by Nakajima (US 20010055029). The applicant respectfully traverses this rejection for the following reason(s).**

Claims 6 and 7 have been canceled.

Claim 1

Claim 1 is directed towards a display system receiving a video signal from a computer and displaying a picture on a screen corresponding to said video signal, the display system comprising, in part:

an input terminal; and a signal processor converting an input signal applied to said input terminal into an output signal to be recognized by said computer. Applicant's paragraph [0025] input connectors 52a and 54a of mouse 52 and keyboard 54 are coupled to input terminals 32 and 33 formed on display device 10, respectively.

The Examiner refers us to Nakajima's input terminals connected to keyboard 104 and mouse 105. The Examiner does not mention which embodiment of Nakajima's invention is being relied on. Note that keyboard 104 and mouse 105 are shown as being connected to display system 103 via *an input terminal* in Fig. 2 or to computer 101 in Fig. 6 *an input terminal*.

In Fig. 2, Nakajima's display system 103 is connected to two computers 101 and 102, and in Fig. 6, display system 103 is connected to computer 101 and a television tuner 112 receiving a

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broadcast signal through an antenna 113.

The Examiner's statement:

"an input terminal (the mouse (105) and the keyboard (104) are connected to the input terminal of the display device (103) from the host computer (102))"

is not understood.. Neither Fig. 2 nor Fig. 6 show the input devices (104, 105) being connected to an input terminal of the display device (103) from the host computer 102.

In Fig. 2, Nakajima's input devices (104, 105) are directly connected to a switching circuit 203. Switching circuit 203 connects the input device (104, 105) to either computer 101 or computer 102.. Switching circuit 203 is not *a signal processor converting an input signal applied to said input terminal into an output signal to be recognized by said computer*. Switching circuit 203 merely directs the signals, which are already recognizable by either computer (101, 102), input by the input devices to the proper computer under the control of switching control unit 204.

In Fig. 6, Nakajima's input devices (104, 105) are directly connected to host computer 101, contrary to the requirement of Applicant's claim 1. Applicant's claim 1 requires the input signal to be input to the display device (Nakajima's display device 103, and additionally requires Nikijima's display device 103 to comprise *a signal processor* therein for *converting an input signal applied to said input terminal into an output signal to be recognized by said computer*.

Accordingly, Nikijima's embodiment of Fig. 6 fails to anticipate the Applicant's claim 1.

Additionally, with respect to the Applicant's claims *signal processor*, the Examiner refers to Nikijima, stating:

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a signal processor converting an input signal applied to said input terminal into an output signal to be recognized by said computer (character signal processing Fig. 7 (705) where the character entered from the computer using the keyboard has to be converted into computer language like 1's and 0's for the computer to understand.

Nikijima's Fig. 7 is a diagram showing a construction of a tuner in FIG. 6. See paragraph [0022]. Accordingly, character signal processing (705) is carried out in tuner 112 of Fig. 6, and as noted above Nikijima's embodiment of Fig. 6 fails to anticipate the Applicant's claim 1. Applicant's claim 1 requires Nikijima's display device 103 to comprise *a signal processor* therein for *converting an input signal applied to said input terminal into an output signal to be recognized by said computer*, however, Nikijima's *signal processor* is comprised by tuner 112, **not** display device 103.

Also, tuner 112 is not a part of Nikijima's embodiment of Fig. 2.

Accordingly, the rejection of claim 1 is deemed to be in error and should be withdrawn.

In view of the foregoing, Nikijima fails to disclose *a data interface coupled to said signal processor and connected between said computer and said display system*.

With respect to the claimed *data interface*, the Examiner refers to signal lines of Fig. 1 (106, 107, and 108), which transfer data from the computer (101) to the display device (103). As can be seen in Fig. 1, there is no *prima facie* showing that signals lines 106, 107, and 108 are connected to Nikijima's character signal processing (705: the Examiner's stated, albeit erroneously, *signal processor*) of Fig. 6. Note also that Figs. 1 and 6 are two different embodiments.

In re Rijckaert, 28 USPQ2d 1955 (CAFC 1993) states:

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"A *prima facie* case of obviousness is established when the teachings from the prior art itself would appear to have suggested the claimed subject matter to a person of ordinary skill in the art." *In re Bell*, 991 F.2d 781, 782, 26 USPQ2d 1529, 1531 (Fed. Cir. 1993) (quoting *In re Rhinehart*, 531 F.2d 1048, 1051, 189 USPQ 143, 147 (CCPA 1976)). If the examiner fails to establish a *prima facie* case, the rejection is improper and will be overturned. *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 1074, 5 USPQ2d 1596, 1598 (Fed. Cir. 1988).

Accordingly, the rejection of claim 1 is deemed to be in error and should be withdrawn.

Claim 9

The rejection of claim 9 is deemed to be in error for the same reason(s) as claim 1.

Accordingly, the rejection of claim 9 is deemed to be in error and should be withdrawn.

Claim 9 is directed to a display device and calls for a *controller* to which the Examiner applies Nikijima's control unit 707 of Fig. 7. Control unit 707 is a part of tuner 112 of Fig. 6, not a part of display device 103.

Accordingly, the rejection of claim 9 is deemed to be in error and should be withdrawn.

Claim 9 also calls for the display device to comprise *an input terminal coupled to said controller disposed to receive an input signal*.

Here the Examiner refers to "mouse 105 and keyboard 104 connected to the input terminal of the display unit (201) displayed a video signal 111 sent by the display device 103 from the host computer 102." Looking to Nikijima's Fig. 7, and control unit 707 (the Examiner's stated

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controller), we do not see any mouse 105 and keyboard 104 coupled to said controller.

Accordingly, the rejection of claim 9 is deemed to be in error and should be withdrawn.

Claim 20

Claims 20 and 21 have been amended rendering the §102(b) rejection thereof moot.

Claim 20 is directed to a controlling a display device, wherein an input signal from a mouse or a keyboard is received at an input terminal of the display device. Claim 20 is not anticipated by Nakajima. Note that Nakajima only discloses one embodiment (Figs. 1 and 2) in which an input signal from a mouse or a keyboard is received at an input terminal of the display device. With respect to Figs. 1 and 2, Nakajima fails to disclose at least the features of *receiving a video signal and transmitting an output signal via an input and output (I/O) connector disposed within said display device; converting said input signal into a converted signal to be identified by a computer when said first mode is selected; and transmitting said converted signal via said input and output (I/O) connector to said computer for analysis.*

Accordingly, the rejection of claims 20-21 should be withdrawn.

B. Claim 17 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a), as rendered obvious and unpatentable, over Nakajima in view of Boldt (US 4,251,759). The Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection for the following reason(s).

Claim 17 depends from claim 9. Boldt fails to teach the features of claim 9 noted as lacking

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in the disclosure of Nakajima. Accordingly, claim 17 is deemed to be non-obvious, and the rejection should be withdrawn.

Additionally, the application of Boldt to the rejection is completely without merit. Boldt is not analogous to the invention nor to Nakajima. One of ordinary skill in the art of computers and displays would have no reason to look to Boldt for any purpose, as Boldt is not in the same field of endeavor.

Prior art may not be gathered with the claimed invention in mind. *Pantec, Inc. v. Graphic Controls Corp.*, 776 F.2d 309, 227 USPQ 766 (Fed. Cir. 1985) Boldt relates generally to a monitor, see meter 56/66 in Fig. 2, for providing an indication of the relative velocity between a moving body or surface and a fixed body or surface.

It is quite clear that the use of the terms "monitor" and "display" in the claims was relied on to find Boldt in a keyword search, because one of ordinary skill in the art of computer systems would not have general knowledge of the existence of Boldt..

Further, the Examiner's basis of obvious indicates a shut down circuit is responsive to "said input signal" and that the shut down circuit would produce a shut down circuit "when said input signal is at or below a predetermined value.

Remember, according to claim 17, *said input signal is a shut down signal*.

Accordingly, replacing "input signal" with --shut down signal--, the Examiner's basis of obvious reads as:

a shut down circuit is responsive to "said *shut down signal*" and the shut

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down circuit would produce a shut down circuit "when said *shut down signal* is at or below a predetermined value.

Clearly the Examiner's basis of obviousness then makes no sense and is untenable.

Therefore, the rejection of claim 17 is deemed to be in error and should be withdrawn.

C. Claims 18 and 26 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a), as rendered obvious and unpatentable, over Nakjima in view of Hwang (US 6,121,962). The Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection for the following reason(s).

Claim 18 depends from claim 9. Hwang fails to teach the features of claim 9 noted as lacking in the disclosure of Nakajima. Accordingly, claim 17 is deemed to be non-obvious, and the rejection should be withdrawn.

Claim 26 depends from claim 20. Hwang fails to teach the features of claim 20 noted as lacking in the disclosure of Nakajima. Accordingly, claim 26 is deemed to be non-obvious, and the rejection should be withdrawn.

The indication of allowable subject matter is appreciated.

The examiner is respectfully requested to reconsider the application, withdraw the objections

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and/or rejections and pass the application to issue in view of the above amendments and/or remarks.

Should a Petition for extension of time be required with the filing of this Amendment, the Commissioner is kindly requested to treat this paragraph as such a request and is authorized to charge Deposit Account No. 02-4943 of Applicant's undersigned attorney in the amount of the incurred fee if, **and only if**, a petition for extension of time be required and a check of the requisite amount is not enclosed.

Respectfully submitted,



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